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EXAMINER	
MAIS, MARK A	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2664	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/836,662	KIM, HYUN JOON	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mark A. Mais	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *31 January 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-19 and 21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-19 and 21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *17 April 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on January 31, 2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Kung et al. (USP 6,728,239).

5. With regard to claim 1, Kung et al. discloses a network connection apparatus **[Fig. 4, CPE 102, of the integrated broadband IP based communication system, col. 21, lines 55-56]** comprising:

an internet phone main unit **[Fig. 3, broadband residential gateway 300]** as an ordinary telephone or an internet phone in accordance with an operation of a user **[Fig. 4, broadband residential gateway 300 has both PSTN and internet phone capability, col. 21, lines 12-21]**; a function extending unit **[gateway 300 may be divided into more than one physical package, col. 22, lines 2-7]** for interfacing function packs performing an independent function respectively with a network CPU unit **[Fig. 3, peripheral ports module 342 for providing connectivity to external peripherals, col. 18, lines 15-16; as well as controller 306 which controls processors P1-P6 (308-318), col. 18, lines 63-65.]** *wherein the function extending unit further comprises a CPU pack for operation as an independent PC, and wherein the CPU pack provides extended computational power* **[Fig. 3, peripheral processor 314, (P4 Aux.) performs special processing functions such as numeric processing (col. 19, lines 13-15); any of processors P2-P6 can be considered the additional processor. Moreover, the reference specifically states that processors P2-P6 can be entirely separate processing units with RAM, ROM, and memory (i.e., independent PCs), col. 19, lines 23-26.**

Since Kung et al. discloses a separate processor with it's own RAM, ROM, and memory, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have made such a disclosed processor (with it's own RAM, ROM, and memory) into an independent PC because one PC would allow the separate processor, the RAM, the ROM, and the memory to be housed in one structure providing protection, streamlining, and efficiency.

Moreover, in Fig. 4, PC 108 is an independent PC interfaced to gateway 300. In the alternative, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have interfaced independent PC 108 to gateway 300 in order to perform peripheral processing such as numeric processing (col. 19, lines 13-15) because such a processor, disclosed to be an entirely separate processing unit with RAM, ROM, and memory (col. 19, lines 23-26), could be used to perform tasks and more.]; and

the network CPU unit **[Fig. 3, processing controller 306]** for controlling an audio signal communicated through a PSTN **[col. 16, lines 28-37]** and controlling a signal received from a network by controlling the internet phone main unit and function extending unit **[col. 16, lines 37-41]**.

6. With regard to claim 2, Kung et al. discloses an internet phone main unit comprises:

a LCD module for displaying a telephone number and control information **[Fig. 3, display 338, col. 19, lines 47-52]**;

a keypad module for inputting a telephone number and information **[Fig. 3, interactive display 338, col. 19, lines 55-61]**;

a codec module for modulating an audio signal inputted from outside **[voice CODEC included in intercom module (IM) 344 of Fig. 3, col. 18, lines 21-22, and 30-39; *see also* col. 23, lines 59-64]**;

a speaker module for inputting and outputting audio **[Fig. 3, IM module 344, col. 18, line 22 (speakers)]** ; and

a transceiver module for communicating with another person **[Fig. 3, transceiver 302 for communication with other networks, and therefore, with other people, col. 17, lines 18-20]**.

7. With regard to claim 3, Kung et al. discloses a network CPU unit comprises

a network CPU module **[Fig. 3, processing controller 306]** for controlling/executing a signal inputted/outputted from/to the PSTN or network **[col. 18, processing controller 306 can handle all functions, and, therefore, can handle all POTS and network signaling, col. 18, lines 61-63]**;

a PSTN module for detecting a ring signal inputted from the PSTN **[Fig. 4, peripheral port processor 308 performs call functions, interpreted as inherently at least a ring signal, col. 19, lines 4-6, when utilizing POTS, col. 16, lines 30-34]**;

converting an analog audio signal inputted from outside into a digital signal (PCM), and transmitting it to the network CPU module **[voice CODEC included in intercom module (IM) 344 of Fig. 3, col. 18, lines 21-22, and 30-39; *see also* col. 23, lines 59-64, which discloses PCM conversion]**;

a memory module for storing a file and an application code for executing a signal inputted to the network CPU unit **[memory integrated into the processing controller 306, memory 322, program store 330 or peripheral port processors, col. 19, lines 23-42]**;

a PCI module for arbitrating various devices installed to slots of the function extending unit and data **[there must inherently be PCI controller to arbitrate more than one PCI compatible device on a PCI bus, col. 18, line 17; *see also* bus 360 includes any suitable interconnect bus, col. 17, lines 38-42]**; and

a USB module for making extension/connection with a peripheral device easily **[there must inherently be a USB controller to arbitrate more than one USB device, col. 18, line 17]**.

8. With regard to claim 4, Kung et al. discloses that the memory module comprises:

a ROM unit for storing data for initializing a state of the network CPU module **[col. 19, lines 23-28]**;

a RAM unit for storing an application program for executing data transmitted to the network CPU module **[col. 19, lines 23-28]**; and

a unit for improving execution speed of the network CPU module and communication execution speed **[peripheral processors 310 (P2 Data), 312 (P3 Video), 314 (P4 Aux.), 316 (P5 IP), and 318 (OA &M) under the control of processing controller 306 (col. 18, line 65 to col. 19, line 1) can take up tasks from processing controller 306 to free up processing power (e.g., 314, (P4 Aux.) performs special processing functions such as numeric processing (col. 19, lines 13-15)]**.

9. With regard to claim 5, Kung et al. discloses that the network CPU module converts a signal inputted from the PSTN into a packet format **[voice CODEC included in intercom module (IM) 344 of Fig. 3, col. 18, lines 21-22, and 30-39; *see also* col. 23, lines 59-67, which discloses PCM conversion, and conversion to IP packets potentially encapsulated in DOCSIS]**, adapts a protocol corresponding to a pertinent IP phone **[*See Id.*]**, performs routing in data transmission **[internally multiplexes/de-multiplexes multiple incoming/outgoing data, col. 16, lines 38-41]**, and controls/executes a signal related to each PCI pack **[e.g., peripheral processor 310 (P2 Data) may include management functions such as coordination/distribution of data within various devices via interconnect bus 360)]**.

10. With regard to claim 6, Kung et al. discloses that the PCI module **[there must inherently be PCI controller to arbitrate more than one PCI compatible device on a PCI bus, col. 18, line 17; *see also* bus 360 includes any suitable interconnect bus, col. 17, lines 38-42]** can directly input/output a packet **[packets]** to each function pack **[peripherals connected to peripheral port module 342 are disk drives, disk storage, VCR, DVD, Audio, video devices, etc., col. 16, line 66 to col. 17, line 4]** of the function extending unit **[via interconnect bus 360]**, accordingly, allowing the PCI module to be both master and a target at the same time **[inherent, e.g., it can send camcorder data to all digital video recorders at the same time]**.

11. With regard to claim 7, Kung et al. discloses that the network CPU unit contacts to the network using a real-time operating system **[DOCSIS and any other future protocol that strengthens TCP/IP, col. 23, line 64 to col. 24, line 8]**.

12. With regard to claim 8, Kung et al. discloses that the function extending unit **[Fig. 3, peripheral ports module 342 for providing connectivity to external peripherals, col. 18, lines 15-16; as well as controller 306 which controls processors P1-P6 (308-318), col. 18, lines 63-65.]** is constructed with a plurality of slots for inserting various function packs **[it is inherent that the number of slots (i.e., slot space or interfaces) can increase or decrease according to space, structure, time- and cost-constraints]**.

13. With regard to claims 9, 11 and 12, Kung et al. discloses that the function extending unit **[Fig. 3, peripheral ports module 342 for providing connectivity to (different-functioning/protocol) external peripherals, col. 18, lines 15-16; as well as controller 306 which controls processors P1-P6 (308-318), col. 18, lines 63-65.]** comprises:

a network interface pack **[transceiver 302, col. 17, lines 59-61]** for transmitting data inputted from an internet leased-line to the other function pack or the network CPU **[col. 18, processing controller 306 can handle all functions, and, therefore, can handle all POTS and network signaling, col. 18, lines 61-63]**;

a wireless LAN pack **[Fig. 3, wireless interface module 345]** for constructing a network with each terminal wirelessly **[wireless TVs, phones, LANs, col. 17, lines 6-9]** ;

an IEEE 1394 pack for connecting directly to a peripheral device having wide data transmission bandwidth **[IEEE 1394 or firewire (col. 18, line 17) inherently connect to devices with wide data transmission bandwidths such as, for example, disk drives, disk storage, VCR, DVD, Audio, video devices, etc., col. 16, line 66 to col. 17, line 4]**;

a graphic-sound pack for displaying a graphic and an audio inputted from a communication cable or a network **[Fig. 3, TV Port Module 336 for displaying cable television, col. 16, lines 28-30 and 59-61]**; *and*

an extension graphic-sound pack for decreasing load of a CPU for outputting a graphic/audio in execution of a higher graphic and sound program **[Fig. 3, peripheral processor 312 (P3 Video) includes video processing functions, col. 19, lines 9-13]**.

14. With regard to claim 10, Kung et al. discloses that the additional CPU pack comprises *a clock driver, a ROM unit, a RAM unit, a system control unit, an AGP unit,* **[controller 306 controls processors P1-P6 (308-318), col. 18, lines 63-65, and is interfaced to processors 308-318 (AGP unit) wherein processors P2-P6 (system control units) can be entirely separate processing units with RAM (with clock driver), ROM (with clock driver), and memory (with clock driver) (i.e., independent PC), col. 19, lines 23-26. In Fig. 4, PC 108 is an independent PC interfaced to gateway 300. It is inherent that an independent PC would have an AGP unit because AGP is incorporated into processor chipsets for use in accelerated data transfer (bypassing PCI bus transfers) by dynamically using the processors RAM.**

Since Kung et al. discloses a separate processor with it's own RAM, ROM, and memory, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have made such a disclosed processor (with it's own RAM, ROM, and memory) into an independent PC because one PC would allow the separate processor, the RAM, the ROM, and the memory to be housed in one structure providing protection, streamlining, and efficiency.

Moreover, in Fig. 4, PC 108 is an independent PC interfaced to gateway 300. In the alternative, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have interfaced independent PC 108 to gateway 300 in order to perform peripheral processing such as numeric processing (col. 19, lines 13-15) because such a processor, disclosed to be an entirely separate processing unit with RAM, ROM, and memory (col. 19, lines 23-26), could be used to perform such tasks and more. Additionally, it would have also been obvious to one of skill in the art to have included an AGP unit because an AGP unit accelerates data transfer (such as graphics-intensive applications) by dynamically utilizing the processor's RAM and is a well-known feature that is included in all processor chipsets] *and* a power button for saving power and a reset button in preparation for correcting operation of a CPU **[it is inherent that a PC has both power and reset buttons]**.

15. With regard to claim 13, Kung et al. discloses that the network connection apparatus has a miniaturized size through combining common parts used in each function pack of the function extending unit into one unit **[It is inherent that miniaturization or, rather, compactness of components can be accomplished by combining common parts, such as, for example,**

memory (col. 19, lines 25-31). Moreover, Applicants have not disclosed that miniaturizing the apparatus solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose. It appears that the performance of the apparatus would result equally well regardless of the modification of size. Recall that modifications are considered a mere design choice consideration, which fails to patentably distinguish over the prior art. In addition, combining known parts to "miniaturize" size by wrapping it into one unit is interpreted as an optimum value for a known process. A discovery of an optimum value for a known process is obvious engineering. ***See*** **In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955).]**

16. With regard to claims 14 and 15, Kung et al. discloses a network connection method comprising:

setting up a call when an audio signal is transmitted from outside through a PSTN/IP network **[call from PSTN phone coming through CPE 102]**;

sampling the transmitted analog audio signal with a PCM digital signal in the PSTN (and then converting the PCM signal into an IP packet), **[digitized signal using PCM, and then packetized into IP, col. 23, lines 59-64]**;

determining whether the call has a wired or wireless connection in accordance with an IP or a device address of the sampled PCM digital signal **[IP address, *see Id.*; and inherently, a Mobile IP (MIP) address which will contain the home agent and visiting agent addresses encapsulated in the MIP packet, and therefore, the call can be determined to be wire or wireless]**; and

transmitting the sampled PCM digital signal to an internet phone main unit when the call is from the wired connection (and/or transmitting the IP packet to the internet phone corresponding to the correct IP address) **[IP calls go to the internet telephone because gateway 300 supports internet telephony, col. 19, lines 20-21]** or transmitting the sampled PCM digital signal to the PCI module when the call is from the wireless connection **[it necessarily goes to wireless interface module 345 via interconnect bus 360, as explained above, to a wireless telephone or wireless LAN, col. 17, lines 6-9]**; *and*

performing a hub function **[Fig. 3, peripheral ports module 342 for providing connectivity to external peripherals, col. 18, lines 15-16; as well as controller 306 which controls processors P1-P6 (308-318), col. 18, lines 63-65.]** *among communication channels interfacing function packs and connecting to the internet phone, wherein the hub function is performed by a function extending unit, and wherein the function extending unit comprises a CPU pack for operation as an independent PC* **[Fig. 3, peripheral processor 314, (P4 Aux.) performs special processing functions such as numeric processing (col. 19, lines 13-15); any of processors P2-P6 can be considered the additional processor. Moreover, the reference specifically states that processors P2-P6 can be entirely separate processing units with RAM, ROM, and memory (i.e., independent PCs), col. 19, lines 23-26.**

Since Kung et al. discloses a separate processor with it's own RAM, ROM, and memory, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have made such a disclosed processor (with it's own RAM, ROM, and memory) into an independent PC because one PC would allow the separate processor, the

RAM, the ROM, and the memory to be housed in one structure providing protection, streamlining, and efficiency.

Moreover, in Fig. 4, PC 108 is an independent PC interfaced to gateway 300. In the alternative, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have interfaced independent PC 108 to gateway 300 in order to perform peripheral processing such as numeric processing (col. 19, lines 13-15) because such a processor, disclosed to be an entirely separate processing unit with RAM, ROM, and memory (col. 19, lines 23-26), could be used to perform such tasks and more.].

17. With regard to claim 16, Kung et al. discloses that it is possible to communicate with each internet phone independently by routing of a network CPU unit when there are several internet phones and an independent IP address is allocated to the each internet phone in the transmitting step for transmitting the IP packet to the internet phone corresponding to the specified IP address **[this is inherent since gateway 300 discloses supporting multiple IP voice packets and multiple internet (digital) telephones wherein multiplexes/de-multiplexes (routing using IP Processing module 316 (Fig. 3, P5 IP), col. 17, line 34) these streams and delivering them to the correct internet telephones; *see also* 24-41]**.

18. With regard to claim 17, Kung et al. discloses that setting up the call further comprises inputting the audio signal transmitted through the IP network through a network interface pack in a packet format **[transceiver 302, col. 17, lines 59-61]** as a packet format **[DOCSIS frames, which have encapsulated IP packets, col. 23, line 64 to col. 24, line 6]**.

19. With regard to claim 18, Kung et al. discloses a method for originating a call by using an internet phone comprising:

pressing a certain keypad of a PSTN set as a default in a network CPU module by a user or selecting an internet phone in a menu on a LCD screen by a user **[Fig. 3, interactive display 338, col. 19, lines 55-61]**;

inputting an IP address of the other party **[DOCSIS and IP tunneling using an intercom group, or extension transfers/internal caller ID for 'simulated' work environment (interpreted as pulled from a LCD menu), col. 18, lines 40-60]**;

originating a call by setting up a VOIP-related protocol by the inputted IP address **[using MGCP, SIP, or H.GCP via transceiver 302, col. 17, lines 54-61 further using IP Processing module 316 (Fig. 3, P5 IP), col. 17, line 34]**; and

selecting a function extending unit for interfacing function packs performing an independent function respectively with a network CPU unit PC **[each processor may be an entirely separate processing unit with it's own RAM, ROM and memory, col. 19, lines 23-26; multiple PCs connected to gateway 300; and gateway 300 may also be divided into more than one physical package, col. 22, lines 2-7; *see also* Fig. 3, peripheral processor 314, (P4 Aux.) performs special processing functions such as numeric processing (col. 19, lines 13-15)]**, *wherein the function extending unit comprises a CPU pack for operation as an independent PC* **[Fig. 3, peripheral processor 314, (P4 Aux.) performs special processing functions such as numeric processing (col. 19, lines 13-15); any of processors P2-P6 can be considered the additional processor. Moreover, the reference specifically states that processors P2-P6 can**

be entirely separate processing units with RAM, ROM, and memory (i.e., independent PCs), col. 19, lines 23-26.

Since Kung et al. discloses a separate processor with it's own RAM, ROM, and memory, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have made such a disclosed processor (with it's own RAM, ROM, and memory) into an independent PC because one PC would allow the separate processor, the RAM, the ROM, and the memory to be housed in one structure providing protection, streamlining, and efficiency.

Moreover, in Fig. 4, PC 108 is an independent PC interfaced to gateway 300. In the alternative, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have interfaced independent PC 108 to gateway 300 in order to perform peripheral processing such as numeric processing (col. 19, lines 13-15) because such a processor, disclosed to be an entirely separate processing unit with RAM, ROM, and memory (col. 19, lines 23-26), could be used to perform such tasks and more.].

20. With regard to claims 19 and 21, Kung et al. discloses accessing the internet using a network CPU unit through a network interface pack [**transceiver 302, col. 17, lines 59-61**] when a user requests the internet contact [**cable TV using the cable internet connection, *see Id.***]; and displaying data received at a network interface pack on a TV through a graphic-sound pack by using an execution program of the network CPU unit or listening to the data with an audio unit [**Fig. 3, TV Port Module 336 for displaying cable television, col. 16, lines 28-30 and 59-61; *see also* using a set top box, col. 24, line 56 to col. 25, line 9**]., *wherein displaying or listening*

comprises outputting all inputted/outputted signals **[digital feed, col. 24, line 58]** *to an additional CPU pack through a PCI bus through recognition of an additional CPU pack of a function extending unit as a destination IP address of an IP header by the network CPU unit* **[set top box which receives a regular, non-specific IP address, digital feed from gateway 30, col. 24, lines 56-59; or for a specific IP address, premium television feed such as, e.g., pay-per-view, col. 25, lines 4-5]** *when the bandwidth of the transmitted data is wide* **[e.g., movies on demand, col. 25, lines 4-7]**, *and wherein the additional CPU pack is an independent PC* **[Fig. 3, peripheral processor 314, (P4 Aux.) performs special processing functions such as numeric processing (col. 19, lines 13-15); any of processors P2-P6 can be considered the additional processor. Moreover, the reference specifically states that processors P2-P6 can be entirely separate processing units with RAM, ROM, and memory (i.e., independent PCs), col. 19, lines 23-26.**

Since Kung et al. discloses a separate processor with it's own RAM, ROM, and memory, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have made such a disclosed processor (with it's own RAM, ROM, and memory) into an independent PC because one PC would allow the separate processor, the RAM, the ROM, and the memory to be housed in one structure providing protection, streamlining, and efficiency.

Moreover, in Fig. 4, PC 108 is an independent PC interfaced to gateway 300. In the alternative, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have interfaced independent PC 108 to gateway 300 in order to perform peripheral processing such as numeric processing (col. 19, lines 13-15) because such a

processor, disclosed to be an entirely separate processing unit with RAM, ROM, and memory (col. 19, lines 23-26), could be used to perform such tasks and more.].

Response to Arguments

21. Applicant's arguments filed January 31, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

22. Applicant states that Kung et al. is different than Applicant's claimed invention in claim 1, specifically, the "invention's additional independent processor." **[Applicant's Amendment dated January 31, 2006, page 9, line 31]**. Applicant argues that the difference between the cited art and the claimed invention is that the additional processor is a completely independent CPU **[Applicant's Amendment dated January 31, page 10, lines 1-5]**. Applicant further argues the contrast between the cited art and the claimed invention by defining "auxiliary." **[Applicant's Amendment dated January 31, 2006, page 10, lines 7-18]**. Applicant repeats the same arguments for independent claims 14, 18, and 19 **[Applicant's Amendment dated January 31, 2006, page 11, lines 1-7]**. Examiner respectfully disagrees.

23. In response to applicant's argument that the reference fails to disclose, teach, or suggest that the processor is an independent CPU, as noted above for claims 1, 14, 18, and 19, Kung et al. discloses that any of processors P2-P6 can be considered an additional processor **[Fig. 3, col. 19, lines 13-15]**. Kung et al also discloses that processors P2-P6 can be entirely separate units with their own RAM, ROM, and memory; that is, independent PCs **[col. 19, lines 23-26]**.

24. Applicant argues that Kung et al. does not provide motivation to modify the reference to include a completely independent CPU, specifically, that Kung et al teaches away from this by reciting that processor P4 performs only limited tasks such as numeric processing (and, apparently, therefore, must exclude an independent CPU) **[Applicant's Amendment dated January 31, 2006, page 10, lines 25-33]**. Examiner respectfully disagrees.

25. First, as noted for Applicant's claims 1, 14, 18, and 19 above, as well the current Office Action paragraph 23, Kung et al. discloses that processors P2-P6 can be independent PCs. Since Kung et al. discloses a separate processor with it's own RAM, ROM, and memory, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have made such a disclosed processor (with it's own RAM, ROM, and memory) into an independent PC because one PC would allow the separate processor, the RAM, the ROM, and the memory to be housed in one structure providing protection, streamlining, and efficiency.

Moreover, in Fig. 4, PC 108 is an independent PC interfaced to gateway 300. In the alternative, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have interfaced independent PC 108 to gateway 300 in order to perform peripheral processing such as numeric processing (col. 19, lines 13-15) because such a processor, disclosed to be an entirely separate processing unit with RAM, ROM, and memory (col. 19, lines 23-26), could be used to perform such tasks and more.

Conclusion

26. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

(a) Manzado et al. (USP 6,490,294), Apparatus and method for interconnecting isochronous systems over packet-switched networks.

(b) Kung et al. (USP 6,687,360), Personal IP Follow-Me Service.

27. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark A. Mais whose telephone number is (571) 272-3138. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:00-4:30.

28. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Seema Rao can be reached on (571) 272-3174. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

29. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

February 7, 2006

DANG TON
PRIMARY EXAMINER